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Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

PLATE II.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XVII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1883.

No. 3.

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS

OF THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

BY ROBERT MORRIS.

[Continued from Vol. xvii. p. 38.]

VII. EMERY D'AMBOISE, A. D. 1503-1512.

UPON the death of D'Aubusson the war with the Turks again broke out, the Sultan being then the celebrated Bazajet, followed by his son Selim, a man of extraordinary cruelty even for the times. Under Grand Master Amboise the knights were particularly successful at sea, capturing one ship so large that its mainmast could scarcely be encircled by six men. No quarter was offered or received in these contests.

The silver coin before us has upon the *obverse* the Grand Master's shield blazoned with his coat of arms* and surrounded by the legend, which, though some letters are indistinct, we read: :R:EMERICVS:DAMBOISE:MAGNO:MAG:R:✠ [Frater Emericus D'Amboise Magno Magistro† Rodi.] On the *reverse* is the *Agnus Dei*,—The Holy Lamb,—the type of the Saviour—with the halo encircling its head, and bearing a banner† displaying the cross of the Order, with the staff surmounted by the same, *pommé*, i. e. with pommels; and the legend is the well known supplication from the *Gloria in Excelsis*, perhaps the most ancient hymn of the Church, AGN·DEI·QVI·TOLIS·PECCA·MVN·MISER·NO ✠ (*Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi, miserere nobis.*) The inscriptions translated, read, "Brother Emery D'Amboise, Grand Master of Rhodes.—Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us." Persons animated by the intense devotion of these warriors of the Cross, saw in such affecting devices and words, far more than we in our Protestant soberness can conceive of. Plate II. Figure 1.

* These as given by Saint-Allais (second and third quarters) are paly of six or and gules, that is, six perpendicular stripes alternately gold and red. The first and fourth quarters, as the more honorable, show the arms of the Order. Its standard, fixed by a brief of Innocent III in 1150, was red with a white cross, and the arms therefore corresponded, being gules, a cross argent, which is the same device heraldically expressed.

† We are not responsible for the grammar of the die-cutter; the word on the coin seems to be *magno*, which

of course does not agree in *case* with the name, Emericus, and we can hardly consider o to stand for Ordinis in that position.

‡ The lamb and pennon were perhaps selected from the ecclesiastic relation of that symbol to St. John, who was almost invariably represented in medieval art with such a lamb as that on the coin, and the motto ECCE AGNUS DEI, his words to his disciples when pointing them to the Saviour.

VIII. GUY DE BLANCHEFORT. A. D. 1513.

This Grand Master was a nephew of Grand Master D'Aubusson, who had so gallantly defended the island of Rhodes thirty-two years before. He had also distinguished himself upon that and other occasions, but he lived only a few months after his election, dying on the 24th of November before reaching the Isle of Rhodes. The *obverse* of this coin has his shield, whose quarterings contain his own device, two lions in the second and third,* and in the first and fourth the Greek crosses (equal armed crosses) of the Order. The legend of the obverse is *SVI: DE: BLANCHEFORT • ✕* and that of the reverse, *IN HOC SIGNO VINCES • ✕* which surrounds the cross of the Order, on a shield, with a palm branch on either side. The inscriptions translated, read, "Guy de Blanchefort. — By this sign thou shalt conquer." The reader will observe that the letters are nearer square and more easily read than those on the coins two hundred years earlier. Plate II. Figure 2.

IX. FABRICE DE CARRETTO. A. D. 1513–1521.

The reader, who would pursue enquiries more minutely into the matters here presented, is referred for historic points to Vertot's magnificent quartos, and for a briefer outline to Saint Allais, and also to Langlois, De Saulcy, Friedlander and other numismatic authors. Carretto was elected to succeed De Blanchefort Dec. 15, 1513, having previously been Admiral of the Order.

Here we have a large silver piece which affords amplest room for portrait and lettering. The likeness is doubtless accurate, and we cannot too much admire it; we see the redoubtable Carretto, with the cross upon his breast, as he appeared to his indomitable followers. Upon the *reverse* is his shield with its proper bearings.† The epigraph of the obverse reads in good square letters, *F • FABRICIVS • DE • CARRETTO • MAGNVS • M • R ✕* and the reverse, on a ribbon, or scroll, (which has a small cross between its ends which are turned back) *DEO • ET • BEATE • VIRGINI •*. The abbreviations of the obverse are for *Magister Rodi*, the whole signifying "Brother Fabrice De Carretto, Grand Master of Rhodes,"—"To God and to the Blessed Virgin." Plate II. Figure 3.

Great preparations were made under his Grand Mastership against a threatened attack by the Turks. Ismael, the Shah of Persia at this time, sent an ambassador to Rhodes, to open friendly relations with the Christian power, then administered by one who was styled "a literary and gentle Grand Master," and to form an alliance against Selim, the Turkish Sultan, and their common enemy. Models of the city of Rhodes were made in wood, and sent to all the principal engineers of Europe, asking if they could propose any improvements either in the fortifications or the artillery. It is not improbable that some of those models are yet in existence. A liberal and charitable prince, an experienced captain, a learned man, rising to eminence by merit, he lived respected, and died regretted on the 10th of January, 1521.

* Heraldically, or, two lions passant guardant gules. The field is gold, or yellow; the lions or lion leopards as Saint Allais calls them; (see note on De Naillac's arms, (page 36,) are red, moving slowly across the field, and turn their faces to the observer.

† These were, as given by Saint Allais, Bendy of twelve pieces, or and gules: that is, twelve diagonal stripes alternate gold and red, from observer's left to right. There are not so many on the coin for lack of room.

X. PHILIPPE DE VILLIERS-L'ISLE-ADAM. A. D. 1521-1534.

This coin is a gold sequin like those described under Nos. III and V. Upon the *obverse* we have the head and bust of one of the most redoubtable warriors in history. The face is turned to the left as in other coins to show the cross on the left side. In their military capacity, the knights of Rhodes wore red surtouts with the white cross before and behind. It is of the form now known as the Maltese cross of eight points. The badge at the present time is enameled white, edged with gold, suspended by a black ribbon. The French knights add a fleur-de-lis of gold at each angle of the cross. The *reverse* of the coin has the Grand Master's shield charged with his family emblems.* In the second and third quarters we see a right hand extended, hanging from which is what resembles the maniple, one of the vestments of the Roman Church. Doubtless there is some point of family history here, if we knew it. The inscriptions are, on the obverse, F · PHVS · DE LILE · ADAM · M · HOSPLIS · HIERLM ✠ (*Frater Philippus De l'Isle Adam, Magister Hospitalis Hierosolimitani*.) and on the reverse, DA · MIHI · VIRTUTEM · CONTRA · HOSTES · TVOS · ✠. These, when translated, read, "Brother Philip de L'Isle Adam, Master of the [Order of the] Hospital, of Jerusalem.—Give me valor against Thine enemies!" If ever a man needed valor, desperate and sure, it was Grand Master L'Isle Adam! Plate II. Figure 4.

He was in France when his election was announced to him. He hastened to the sea shore, sailed through a piratical fleet that lay in wait, and reached Rhodes in time to make due preparations for the impending storm. Four times a day he visited the ramparts and hastened the hands of the workmen. He ordered the barley harvest gathered in earlier than customary. His knights seconded him at their best, "every one in full armor, with surtout bearing the white cross, ahead, behind, to left, to right." Each took oath in public, touching the cross with his right hand, that "his arms and armor were his own property, not borrowed." Then Grand Master L'Isle-Adam destroyed his own beautiful gardens and country place, and laid the whole island "bare as any wildest wilderness, that so the enemy should find nothing to subsist upon." The Moslem force appeared before the island June 26, 1522, in a fleet of four hundred sail. An army of a quarter million of men landed and began the siege. The garrison numbered but six hundred knights and four thousand five hundred men at arms. December 20 following, when no powder was left in the city for a single charge, and not a shot to load the guns, the knights surrendered by honorable capitulation, and abandoned the island which they had occupied for two hundred and thirteen years (A. D. 1309 to 1522). The little remnant sailed New Year's day, 1523, for Candia, thence to Italy, and thence to Malta, where they landed July 18, 1529.

* Saint Allais gives these arms as or, on a chief azure, a dexter hand argent, vested ermine, with a pendant, (fanon) fringed argent "enameled" (email): the last word I do not remember to have met in English heraldry, in describing the tincture of a charge. In ordinary phrase the description would be a shield of gold, the upper third of blue, on which is a right hand with a sleeve and pendant of ermine fringed with white. This pendant on Saint Allais's engraving, strongly reminds one of the maniple or sudarium, worn by the Roman priest-hood, which is usually an "oblong piece of embroidered

silk of the same color as the chasuble for the day, folded double, passed over the *left* wrist, and hanging down like a miniature stole." That blazoned on these arms hangs from a *right* hand. Whether, in view of their ecclesiastical character, these warrior monks used this vestment on the right arm, as an abbot carried his pastoral staff in his right hand, in distinction from a bishop who bore it in his left, I can only conjecture, as I have been unable to learn whether this was a device which he inherited, or was one which he assumed for himself.

It is written of Grand Master L'Isle-Adam, that during this siege of six months, "never once did that same quiet placid look [one can still see it on the coin] sweet, and almost a smile, desert him, whatever was the hurry or difficulty or peril; but he was always gracious and kind to every one, so that none but loved and revered him. Eating with the common soldiers occasionally, he always took a personal and most active part in all the most ferocious combats; . . . not seldom was he on guard as an ordinary sentinel." Finally it was reported that "the renowned, splendid, beautiful island of Rhodes, and its ancient and most noble capital, which the Order had acquired with so much generosity and boldness, and maintained their state for two hundred and thirteen years with marvellous vigor, liberality, gentleness, and mighty expenses of gold, and defended with an infinitude of blood, had now passed beneath the Paynim's harsh rod." Desolate under that rod, the writer saw it in February, 1868. L'Isle-Adam died at Malta, August 22, 1534, where his tombstone is yet to be seen, bearing the simple yet glorious inscription, "Here virtue reposes victorious over fortune."

XI. JEAN D'OMEDEZ. A. D. 1536-1553.

After L'Isle-Adam came Pierre Du Ponte as Grand Master (1534 to November 1535), then Didier de Sainte Jaille.* The latter, however, never reached Malta, but died at Montpellier, Sept. 26, the same year. Both these men were worthy knights, the former "a literary man and eloquent," the latter "one of signal bravery and ability during the siege of Rhodes." Omedez (often spelled Homedez) had also an honorable record in the siege of Rhodes, and had lost an eye there. He was a Spaniard of Arragon.

Our coin is silver. Upon the *obverse* is the shield of Grand Master Omedez, which shows his family arms† quartered with those of the Order, surrounded by the legend, · F · IO · OMEDES · M · HOS · HIERLM · ✠ that is, Brother Jean Omedez, Master of the Order of the Hospital of Jerusalem. The abbreviations having been frequently given in full, need not be again repeated. Upon the *reverse* is the *Agnus Dei*, or Holy Lamb, with pennon, surrounded by the legend, · ECCE · QVI · TOLLIT · PECCATA · ✠ signifying, "Behold the Lamb of God who taketh away sins." Plate II. Figure 5.

Scarcely was this Grand Master installed at Malta, when a rumor of invasion by the Turks required a repetition of the measures taken at Rhodes sixteen years before. Omedez was immediately invested with dictatorial power, the treasury made free to him, and a set of fortifications promptly begun. Tripoli was captured by the Turks, August, 1551, with great loss to

* Pierre Du Ponte was a native of Piedmont. His arms were argent, a saltire gules, — on a field of white or silver, a saltire or St. Andrew's cross, of red. Didier Tholon de Sainte Jaille, was elected Nov. 22, 1535. He was of the Province of Dauphiny, and of very advanced age when chosen, which forbade him to go to Malta. His arms were vert, a swan argent, beaked and membered or: on a field of green a swan of silver, with beak and field of gold.

† These arms as given on the coin are quarterly 1 and 4 gules a cross argent (on a red field a white cross) 2 and 3, per pale, dexter, or a pine tree vert; sinister, gules, three castles argent, one over two. The second and third quarters are formed by combining two coats; of these, that on the wearer's right or *dexter* side is a

pine tree, green, on a field of gold, and the other, on a red field, one castle of silver, over two others of the same color. Vertot, in his engraving, places the dexter coat on the sinister side, and vice versa. He also arranges the castles two over one, as does St. Allais. The device on the coin was probably placed as engraved, as a matter of convenience. The cross in the first and fourth quarters is sometimes but improperly called, in speaking of these arms, the Jerusalem cross. That, however, was a Teutonic cross or cross potent surrounded by four small Greek crosses, silver on a field of gold, — being one of the few intentional violations of heraldic law, which forbids the placing of metal on metal, and is said to allude to the Scriptural apples of gold in pictures of silver, which is perhaps doubtful,



Fig. 1.

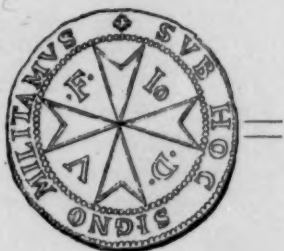


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

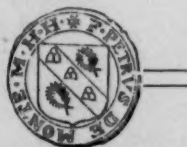


Fig. 4.

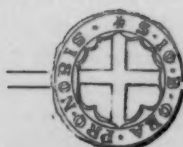


Fig. 5.



COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA.

PLATE III.

the Order, not one of the defenders escaping with life. The English under Henry VIII now withdrew from the Order never to return. Vertot devotes a large space in his history to the times of this Grand Master, but our limits forbid us to enter further upon it here.

XII. CLAUDE DE LA SENGLE. A. D. 1553-1557.

Claude de la Sengle, or Sangle, as sometimes spelled, was the next Grand Master, having been elected towards the close of September. The coin of which we have a specimen is of silver. Its *obverse* bears the arms of De la Sengle, quartered as his predecessors bore them,* the cross of the Order taking the place of honor, and his family device beside it. The pilgrim shells are said to allude to some selected by his ancestor from the beach at Joppa, when in the crusade there four centuries previous. The use of this heraldic device was limited by the bull of Pope Alexander IV, A. D. 1254, to "pilgrims who were strictly noble." The legend is, F · CLAUD · DE · LA · SEN · GLE · M · HOSP · H ✠ The *reverse* of the coin gives the full length figure of St. John the Baptist, patron saint of the Order. He holds his right hand up as if in the act of exhorting; his left supports the pastoral staff. The legend is PARATE · VIAM · DOMINI The joint inscriptions are to be read thus: "Brother Claude de la Sengle, Master of the Hospital, Jerusalem.—Prepare ye the way of the Lord!" There is nothing of special interest in the life of this Grand Master, but his successor was the far-famed De la Vallette, of whose mintage we present two specimens. Plate III. Figure 1.

XIII. JEAN DE LA VALLETTE-PARISOT. A. D. 1557-1568.

August 21, 1557, forms an era in the history of the Order, as the day of election to the Grand Mastership of Sir Jean Parisot, better known by his family name of Vallette. The coin before us is of copper, large, well struck, artistic in execution. Upon the *obverse*, cantoned in a Maltese cross, the letters · F · IO · D · V for "Fratr Jean De Vallette." The legend is SVB HOC SIGNO MILITAMVS ✠ "Under this sign we fight." The *reverse* has the old fashioned emblem of two hands joined, the thumb over the back of the hand. The letters VALLETE M T · 4 · on the field both sides of the emblem and below a small cross, imply "Vallette Master, Four Tari." (A tari is a Sicilian Maltese coin, worth 20 grani or about four cents of our money.) The legend, NON AES SED FIDES · 1567 ✠ may be freely translated, "It is not money we want, but faithful service;" Or perhaps it alludes to the reliance which should be placed by the people of the island on the promises and good faith of the Order.† On other coins of this Grand Master, I see such mottoes as these,

* These arms are quarterly, 1 and 4 gules a cross argent; 2 and 3 or on a saltire sable five escallops argent. That is, for the last two quarters five white scallop shells placed on a black saltire, (or St. Andrew's cross,) upon a gold field.

† The Rev. Henry Seddall, in his "Malta Past and Present," page 87, says, "Every Saturday the workmen were paid in what was called 'black-money.' This consisted of brass and copper coins, which had been manufactured to meet the necessity of the case, bearing on

one side the arms of the Grand Master and of the Order, and on the other side the inscription, *Non æs sed fides*. Each of these coins possessed a current value, and was held as a promissory note would be—payable on demand as soon as ever the exchequer of the Order should be replenished; and to the credit of La Vallette be it said, that as remittances arrived in the island from the continent, this spurious currency was gradually withdrawn, so that throughout the whole progress of the work public confidence was not for one moment shaken."

Parate Viam Domini, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord;" *Propter Veritatem et Justitiam*, "On account of truth and justice," and others.

This De la Vallette is doubly famous as the founder of the city still called by his name, and his beating off the Turks in the great assaults of 1565. The same Sultan Solymán, who had wrested Rhodes from them in 1522, now pursued the Order to Malta. On Friday, May 18, 1565, his fleet appeared to the southeast of the island. The number of forces under the knights was but eight thousand five hundred, that of the Turks twenty times as great. Of the knights themselves there were five hundred and forty-one. The assault began on Sunday, May 20, and continued with brief intervals until September 8,—a day still celebrated on the island—when the enemy retired utterly discomfited. "During all these months," says the historian, "all were aware of their situation and knew it was contrary to military calculation, yet the tenderness of honor and sublime devotedness to the Christian creed kept them perfectly reconciled to their sufferings." In the capture of the fortress of St. Elmo, the Order lost one hundred knights, and more than one thousand soldiers, and but for the arrival of a small but valorous reinforcement from Spain of seven hundred and thirty-four men, June 29, Malta had doubtless yielded as Rhodes did forty-three years before. September 6, a second reinforcement of six thousand men from Sicily landed on the island and the Turks retreated. Then the city of Valletta was built, which at the present time has a population of about 36,000. This renowned Grand Master expired August 21, 1568. Plate III. Figure 2.

A second coin of De la Vallette is next represented. It is silver, the value of one tari or about four cents. The *obverse* gives the family arms of the great chief, containing a falcon and a lion.* The legend is F · IO · DE VALLETTA · M · HOSP · HIE ✠ (*Frater Johannes de Valletta, Magister Hospitalis Hierosolimitani*). The *reverse* shows the equal cross, and the legend is S · IOANNES · B · ORA PRO NOBIS ✠ The epigraphs translated, read, "Brother John De Vallette, Grand Master Hospital, Jerusalem.—St. John Baptist, pray for us!" This expression, pious and fervent, doubtless comforted many a weary soul during the long and destructive siege above named. The falcon and lion kept by this Grand Master died three days before him, and this was deemed ominous of his own approaching end. Plate III. Figure 3.

XV. PIERRE DE MONTE. A. D. 1568–1572.

Following De la Vallette came Pierre de Monte, a nephew of Pope Julius III, who took the usual Coronation Oath in 1568, as follows: "I swear, solemnly, in the Divine Presence, to observe the established and good ancient usages of our Order, and to act in all State affairs by the advice of the members of the Council. So help me, God." De Monte was seventy years of age at his installation, and had distinguished himself in the siege three years before. On the 17th March, 1571, the new city, Valletta, was occupied.

* Vertot engraves these family arms thus: gules, per pale, dexter a gerfalcon argent; sinister a lion rampant or; that is, the field of the shield is red, divided perpendicularly; on the *wearer's* right is a white gerfalcon,

and on his left a lion rampant gold. St. Allais gives the same arms with the exception of substituting a paroquet in place of the falcon. The bird on the coin seems to be a falcon.

The coin before us is of the value of one tari, the same as XIV. Upon the *obverse* is the Grand Master's shield, in whose quarterings are branches of olive, and monticula or little mountains, from which the Grand Master's family name is derived.* The *reverse* has the cross so often referred to. The inscriptions are, F · PETRVS DE MONTE M · H · H · ✠ and S · IO · B · ORA · PRO · NOBIS ✠. The letters M · H · H · are for *Magister Hospitalis Hierosolymae*. "Brother Peter de Monte, Master of the Hospital at Jerusalem.—Saint John Baptist, pray for us." Plate III. Figure 4.

In the erection of the city of Valletta, the Pope granted a dispensation, by which it was made lawful to work upon festival days and Sundays. Of hod-bearers—"bearers of burdens"—there were eight thousand. All Christian nations joined in the cost and labor, it being destined as a cosmopolitan city, the only one of the class ever constructed.

Another invasion by the Turks being threatened, Grand Master De Monte offered to resign, but was prevented by a letter which the Pope wrote him with his own hand, saying, "It would be to go against the Providence which assigned him so glorious a load. Instead of being intimidated by age or weakness, he should become the more animated the shorter the journey he had to travel, for God would assuredly give him strength for the work he had to perform. Not a leaf falls from the tree without the knowledge of God!" In his Grand Mastership, October 7, 1571, occurred the celebrated naval battle at Lepanto, in which the Austrian prince, Don John, who had been a knight of Malta, commanded. The Christian loss was 7,650, a cheap price for such a victory, which preserved Christian countries from Mohammedanism. The Turks lost 30,000. The great vessel of the knights of Malta, styled *Capitano di Malta*, was No. 6 in the line of battle. He died January 20, 1572.

XVI. JEAN L'EVESQUE DE LA CASSIERE. 1572-1582.

De Monte was succeeded by Jean L'Evesque de la Cassière, a knight of the Langue of Auvergne, and Marshal of the Order, who was elected Jan. 27, 1572. The devices on the coin before us, which is of gold, are similar to those described under V, and represent the Grand Master kneeling before St. John, who is presenting him with a staff and pennon with his right hand, and holding a book in his left. The legend of the *obverse* is F · IO · LEVESQVE · D · LA · CASSIERE. Beside the staff are the letters M I and a small quatrefoil. The *reverse* has the figure of the Saviour, with cruciform nimbus, standing in the *Vesica Piscis*; His right hand is extended, and His left holds a book: on the right are five stars and on the left four. The legend is DA MICH I VIRTVTEM CONTRA HOSTES TVO. The reader will notice the peculiar arrangement of the letters on the left of the *obverse*, and the erroneous spelling of the word *Mihi*, while the final s of *Tuos* is omitted for want of room. The inscriptions translated read, "Brother John Le Vesque De La Cassiere.—Give me valor against Thine enemies!" Plate III. Figure 5.

* De Monte's arms were, azure, between two branches of olive argent, a bend or, charged with three mountains (or rocks) gules; that is, on a blue field a diagonal stripe from bearer's right to left, of gold, on which are three red rocks or mountains: on each side a branch of olive, of silver. These arms, as given by St. Allais, agree with

the coin. Vertot, in his large work, gives them with some variation—making the bend or stripe of gules (red) cottised or, (that is, with a narrow strip of gold on each side) and charging the bend with three groups of billets argent, (billets, as drawn in heraldry, resemble the envelope of a letter,) one over two.

Grand Master Cassiere† had already been fifty years in the service of the Order. Upon the Barbary coast he had performed notable feats against the pirates, as standard bearer of the knights; his official oath being, "In no case to abandon his standard, but rather die honorably than live a degraded wretch, deprived of cross and uniform, expelled from knightly society, a prey to ignominy and shame." On one occasion, sore pressed by the enemy, he flung himself into the sea, and holding his banner upright, struggled through the breakers for a hundred yards or more and so reached his boat. But he lived on bad terms with his knights as Grand Master, and died at Rome. Well might a historian say, "Of all the great religious institutions which had birth in the middle ages, none acquired so much glory as this Order of St. John!"

[To be continued.]

THE PATTERN PIECE.

THERE is a negative side to all human affairs, which like the minus quantity in mathematics asserts its presence as a factor, in one sense, positive and real.

To dodge a cannon ball, or miss a fated ship, is, in effect, the creation of a new life or limb; and deliverance from evil is a gift as real, as is the more tangible blessing of our daily bread. So absolute a presence have these negations, that they seem to be a radical constituent of life, and every breath of our existence becomes a debtor to some hair-breadth escape.

But what has this to do with coins? It has much to do with Numismatics because Numismatics has much to do with it. Viewed in the highest light, numismatism is neither collecting nor dealing in coins, but rather the mental handling of the various human interests which are associated with their existence. This may be sentiment; but it is that which gives wings to science; it elevates and impels. The economist, financier and minter must yield to the numismatist the position of the Tutelary of the *Numisma*. And he sees the fullness of his task only as he regards this negative side which is symbolized in the *Pattern Piece*.

Open for me your cabinet of Patterns, and I open for you a record, which, but for these half-forgotten witnesses, would have disappeared under the finger of Time. Read to me their catalogue, and I read to you, in part, at least, the story of an escape from the impracticable schemes of visionaries and hobbyists—a tale of national deliverance from minted evil. These are to be enjoyed as by-gones, though there linger a fear for the spark that still smoulders under the ashes. Laws have been framed for them, words have warred over them. Now, only these live to tell the tale of what "might have been;" only these to remind us of what has been weighed, measured and set aside among the things that are not appropriate, not convenient, not artistic, in short, that are not wanted.

But the lesson of these negations is positive and pertinent; these denials are emphasized affirmations, if we but see them so. They are the records of

† His arms, which do not appear on any coin which I have seen, were argent, a lion rampant gules: on a silver shield a lion of red, standing nearly erect and springing forward.

failure that suggest success. They are a dead language bristling with living thoughts. One cannot but reflect how nearly some of them have grazed the edge of success and missed being the types and forerunners of millions. But it is the miss which is "as good as a mile." One must respect the pursuit which gives these waifs position. There is a catholicity, a justness, a generosity in the science which accords the social, where the civil right is denied.

Coinage has its caste. There is the proof, the *fleur-de-coin*, the full-dress aristocrat. There is the more democratic piece, redolent of purse and till, and smoothed down with that touch of human nature which "makes the whole world kin." Lastly, there is the pattern, the minority representative; all that is left, like Pompey's Pillar, of the great structure of an idea; the symbol of failure and defeat. With this the field is complete; here is a coinage *in potuisse, in esse, in posse*.

I am not sure but that the minting and numismatic sciences of the future will look with singular interest upon a case of our patterns. They will profit nearly as much from a knowledge of what we do not, as of what we do want. Such an exhibit of Greek and Roman distastes and denials might open up for us aspects of those peoples of which we have not even dreamed.

But there is such a thing as a worthless pattern; a piece without the legitimate *raison d'être*; a pseudo-pattern with no higher aim in the making than that of the making; the mere manufacture of scarcity, the aping of rarity. A *mule*, for instance, "a monster with two heads or two tails, not fit to toss up, is a stupid blunder, or a trap to catch a price." All such ought, at least, to show something more than the folly which fathered them.

The pattern is to be viewed in the light of an honest experiment, of *bona fide* purpose, with some pretensions as a coin *in posse*; in short, a true pattern. All experiments prove something, even if it be no more than their own failure. It is quite as important sometimes to be warned from the wrong road as directed to the right one. But it must also be remembered that a cause is not necessarily condemned in its failure. The court may be learned though it be not infallible. So, we have patterns of long standing whose principles may yet be recognized, whose objects attained. Still, it is mainly as failures that they must be studied; as shipwrecks they must be harbored. Like all negations their value is positive and real, their lesson vital. The minus sign attaches to them, but they are quantities for all that, and essential factors in the problem. Out of their very nescience arise our gravest propositions. Why were they rejected? Why are they neglected? Who approves? Who disapproves? What sayeth minter, banker, financier, economist, speculator, miner, bullion-dealer, legislator, manufacturer, merchant, patentee, visionary, egotist? And why? If these are uncalled for, what is demanded? In short, what principles are involved in a sound coinage? What requisites for composition, color, sonority, resistance to wear, specific gravity, ease in minting, difficulty in counterfeiting, size, proportions, weight, shape, design, legend, intrinsic cost and general fitness for circulation? Harmonize these claims, satisfying the highest requirements of each; out of their antagonisms bring affiliations. When you have forced the many into one materialized ideal—created the little round unit that slips kindly through the hole in your pocket, you have indeed found a triumph in science, a master-

piece in art. And the PATTERN goes forth on a mission, weaving from the ravelling threads of what might have been, the prophetic picture of what ought to be.

Philadelphia.

PATTERSON DU BOIS.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

[Continued from Vol. xvii, page 42.]

CCCXXX. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA Bust as in CCCXXVIII. The head is one millimeter below the inscription.

Rev. As CCCXXVIII, with differences in the arrangement of the spines in the thistle leaves. Copper. Size 29 m. R 3.

This seems a transition in the writing of Nova Scotia, from the old way, as one word, to that of two words, as at present.

CCCXXXI. *Obv.* As the last, but the head is closer to the inscription, and the F is directly over the middle leaf in the wreath.

Rev. As CCCXXVIII, with differences in the thistle leaves. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

The edges of these pieces are coarsely milled or engrailed.

CCCXXXII. *Obv.* As CCCXXX, but there is a lock of hair stretching up in front of the N in NOVA.

Rev. As CCCXXVIII, slightly different. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

Sandham describes a penny of 1823, but as no Nova Scotia penny of that date has been met with by collectors, I have omitted it.

CCCXXXIII. *Obv.* As CCCXXX, but a lock of hair stretches up between O and F in OF.

Rev. As CCCXXVIII, slightly different in detail. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

These varieties of the 1823 half-pennies differ in other particulars, especially in the portrait. On some of them it is much younger than on others.

CCCXXXIV. *Obv.* PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA Bust as in CCCXXVIII, with the top leaf in the wreath touching the F.

Rev. ONE PENNY TOKEN 1824 A two-leaved thistle. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

This is the earliest penny token issued in any of the Provinces, Nova Scotia being thirteen years ahead of the Province of Quebec, which first issued pennies in 1837.

CCCXXXV. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV, with a leaf in the wreath directly under F.

Rev. As CCCXXXIV, thistle leaves slightly different. Copper. Size 34 m. R 3.

These coins, although inferior to the copper coinage of the parent government, are not wanting in art; the bust of the king stands out in bold relief, and is as good a portrait as can be found on the more highly finished coins.

CCCXXXVI. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV. The top leaf in the wreath almost touches the N in NOVA.

Rev. As CCCXXXIV, with slight differences. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

From the number of varieties of these coins, we should judge that there must have been an abundant issue of copper coinage for such a small Province.

CCCXXXVII. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV, with four leaves in the wreath under the OF.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN 1824 Thistle as in CCCXXVIII. Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

The half-pennies of this date are not so heavy as those of 1823.

CCCXXXVIII. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV, with a leaf in the wreath touching the N in NOVA.

Rev. As CCCXXXVII, the spines in the leaves differently arranged, Copper. Size 29 m. R 2.

There is less drapery shown on the half-pennies of 1824 than on those of 1823.

CCCXXXIX. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV.

Rev. ONE PENNY TOKEN 1832 Thistle as in CCCXXVIII. Copper. Size 33 m. C.

The coinage of 1832 is the most common of all the thistle series; it still circulates, although it is not so abundant since the introduction of cents.

CCCXL. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV.

Rev. HALFPENNY TOKEN 1832 Thistle as in CCCXXVIII. Copper. Size 28 m. C.

I have only noticed a single variety of the penny and half-penny of 1832. These show the same peculiarity as does the "Province of Upper Canada half-penny token," No. CCXLVI, having been struck with the portrait of George IV, two years after his death.

CCCXLI. *Obv.* As CCCXXXIV, but very poorly executed. There is a lock of hair under the OF.

Rev. As CCCXXXIX. One spine in the thistle leaf close to E in TOKEN. Copper. Size 34 m. R 3.

This is a counterfeit, probably the work of a local engraver; the relief is so low that these coins are seldom found in good condition.

CCCXLII. *Obv.* As CCCXLI. A leaf in the wreath is directly under the F. The bow has three ends, one broad one, with a narrow one on either side.

Rev. As CCCXXXIX, but the spine is much farther from the E in TOKEN. Copper. Size 34 m. R 2.

This is even poorer than the last; the workmanship is different, showing that there must have been more than one engraver engaged in this counterfeiting business.

CCCXLIII. *Obv.* As CCCXLII. Two leaves in the wreath stretching up between the OF and NOVA. Two ends to the bow, one very broad.

Rev. As CCCXXXIX. The stem of the thistle between the 8 and 3. The ball consists of dots. Copper. Size 33 m. R 2.

Many of these counterfeits are struck in a light-colored copper, which might almost be classed as brass.

CCCXLIV. *Obv.* As CCCXLI.

Rev. As CCCXL, but poorly executed. The stem of the thistle is directly over the 3. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

It is difficult to give the relative degree of scarcity of these varieties, as they are not sought after by collectors, so as to make known those that are most difficult to obtain.

CCCXLV. *Obv.* As CCCXLI.

Rev. As the last. The end of the stem points between the 8 and 3. The leaves are narrower, and the stems more pointed. Copper. Size 28 m. R 3.

The obverses of these counterfeits are so nearly alike in detail, that it is hardly possible to point out by a verbal description the differences that exist.

CCCXLVI. *Obv.* As CCCXLI.

Rev. As CCCXLIII. Stem between the 8 and 3. A small leaflet issues from the stem just above the leaf on the left. Copper. Size 28 m. R 2.

The figures in the date are different in all the varieties, showing that they were engraved rather than sunk with punches.

CCCXLVII. *Obv.* As CCCXLI. The stem as the last. The 3 in the date is so nearly like an 8 that it appears at first glance to be 1882. Copper. Size 28 m. R 3.

This counterfeiting business must have been continued for some years, judging from the number of varieties issued.

CCCXLVIII. *Obv.* As CCCXLI.

Rev. As CCCXLIII, but the date is 1382. Copper. Size 28 m. R 6.

I have only met with one specimen bearing this date. This singular mistake, making the coin appear to be five hundred years older than it really is, might cause some learned numismatist of future ages to fall into a grievous error as to the time of the founding of the colony of Nova Scotia.

R. W. M'LACHLAN.

[To be continued.]

COIN FINDS.

A HIDDEN treasure, recently brought to light in the demolition of an old house in the Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, turns out to be of great value. No fewer than 7,822 gold pieces, intrinsically worth more than £4,000, were found in a copper jar. The coins bear the superscriptions of John the Good, Charles V, Guillaume de Beau-regard, Guillaume de la Garde, Raymond III, and several other local rulers, and many of them are exceedingly rare. The two workmen who unearthed the vase were, according to the French law on treasure trove, entitled to half the value of the coins, which was at once paid them by the proprietors of the house. Delighted with their luck, they first indulged in a lengthy carouse, and then, by the light of a lantern, set about digging among the foundations of the old house, in the hopes of finding more. Being disappointed, they vanished from Paris, and have not since been heard of. The coins are being examined by an expert, and will be sold by public auction. The house wherein the discovery was made dated from the fourteenth century, and had been occupied by the Marquis d'Effiat, marshal of France and superintendent of finance.

In cleaning out an old drain connected with the Tombs under the Court House in Boston, workmen discovered a queer collection of old coins, medals, etc., which had been thrown away by prisoners. Among the things found was a locket, inscribed "Rev. William Crosswell, D.D., Nov. 9, 1851. He still liveth. J. C."

A CHEST, containing \$2,700 in old French coin, was dug up in Franklin, Pa., quite recently. It was probably placed there in 1759, when Fort Magnault was evacuated.

YORK AND ALBANY.

(From the Magazine of American History.)

"GREAT York and Albany" is a title which we remember to have seen applied to James Stuart, brother of King Charles II, and afterward himself king as James II, in a political song aimed against the exclusionists who wished to deprive him of the succession. He is similarly denominated in Latin at the beginning of the legend on the obverse of the grand medallion by Roettier (silver, size 49, weight $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), emanating from a period antedating by more than a decade the bitter controversy which produced the song. "James, Duke of York and Albany, Lord High Admiral of England," is the translation of this abbreviated legend, which surrounds a bust of James at the age of about thirty-two, arrayed in the incongruous, but not unimposing combination of peruke *a la Louis Quatorze* and toga *a la Romaine*, which was in the taste of the day, and which Roettier, son of the Antwerp goldsmith who had befriended Charles II in exile, had singular skill in delineating. The reverse represents, beneath the brief "Not less great on land," the battle of Lowestoft, sometimes called of Harwich, fought off the Suffolk coast, under the command of our Lord High Admiral, and won by him, chiefly, as is alleged, through a system of signals which he devised, and a line of battle which he arranged. The great ship in the foreground, with St. George's cross at bowsprit, mizzen-mast, and stern, the flag of the admiralty at the fore, and the royal standard at the main, indicates the triumph of the Duke of York over the Dutch Admiral Opdam, whose vessels are seen in the distance, with their plain tricolors. The date in the exergue is June 3, 1665. Not one year had elapsed since, in September, 1664, Colonel Richard Nicoll, acting under a commission based by King Charles on an arbitrary grant of New Netherland which he had had made to his brother the duke, had seized the colony and renamed its two chief settlements. New Amsterdam and Fort Orange had become New York and Albany. This portrait of James Stuart may, therefore, be considered contemporary with that important event; and, in the absence of any medallion memorial of the acquisition of New Netherland, this monument of the battle of Lowestoft, the most important battle in the war between England and Holland, which was in a great measure provoked by that acquisition, may be accepted as a substitute. It may, indeed, be, without impropriety, regarded as the earliest of *New York medals*, commemorating, as it does, the naval struggle excited by a conquest which, just a century after Shakespeare's birth (1564), made Shakespeare's language that of the conquered region, and united that region with Anglo-America, preserving, too, an authentic portraiture of the namesake or eponymous hero of our capitals, commercial and political, in his best days. For, concurring, as we must, in the all but universal judgment that James, as king, made a wretched ruler, hardly less base than blind, we have, nevertheless, to recognize that as "York and Albany," at least in the beginning of his career, he passed for a great military and naval genius, and was then undoubtedly an intelligent as well as painstaking administrator or bureaucrat. More than this, Turenne, under whom he learned the art of war, said that he was "born without fear," and expected that he would become "one of the greatest captains of the age." So, at least, Miss Strickland quotes the Maréchal in her "Lives of the Queens of England," Phil., 1847, ix, 17. He did, in fact, become an imbecile coward, and the early portion of his manhood, to which our medal pertains, is consequently the only portion which we can contemplate with satisfaction. We are well pleased, therefore, to possess his portrait taken at that time, and it is this portrait which we would gladly see reproduced in memory of him, not only by the engraver's art, but in another manner also, as shall be explained in the sequel.

Fifteen years ago, the writer of the present lines, in an article entitled "New York's Namesake," which appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, then edited by him, used the following language in regard to this "incomparable medallion," as it is termed in a German catalogue: "We doubt whether one impression exists in New York or in America. No antiquarian curiosity more beautiful as a work of art,

or more interesting as a memorial of our city's namesake, in a position of honor such as history seldom awards him, could be procured from abroad by one of its wealthy and enlightened residents." From that time to the present no specimen of the medal has come to light on this side of the Atlantic. The cabinet of William S. Appleton, Esq., of Boston, the first in the United States in regard to the illustration of history, American and foreign, does not contain one, nor does any other collection famous among us. It has not been offered in any of our auction sales; and our amateurs have had to content themselves with the pictures of it in Pinkerton's "Medallic History of England," Prime's "Coins, Medals, and Seals," and "The Student's Hume." Though the English portion of the writer's cabinet was sold in November, 1879, and he has since then refrained from purchasing coins and medals in that department of numismatics, he could not resist the temptation to secure this long and much coveted piece when its name finally appeared in the catalogue of James Sanders, Esq.'s English Historical Medals, announced for sale by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, to take place in May of the current year. On the first of that month, accordingly, it became his property, per bid transmitted to London, in consideration of a number of pounds which he prefers not to mention. Thus, as our Virgil says:

"quod optanti divum promittere nemo
Arderet, volvenda dies, en! attulit ultro."

But it is not mere semi-puerile feeling of satisfaction which one feels in the ownership of a rarity that has suggested the present remarks. It has long been matter of regret to the relatively few inhabitants of New York City who are interested in her local history, that the periodical demolitions and transformations exacted there by traffic and progress allow no objects to remain whereon our associations may linger or attach themselves. Should some worshiper of stocks and stones sneer at their weakness, they might reply, in the oracular words of one whose style is unmistakable: "To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible if it were endeavored, and would be foolish if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings." In the unavoidable absence, then, of ancient ramparts, churches, municipal buildings, patrician dwellings, famous in history, it would seem most desirable to perpetuate by statues, bas-reliefs, and similar works, the remembrance of the worthies who may once have frequented them. A beginning has been made in this direction, or rather, a laudable inclination has been manifested toward such a course, in the bronze statues and busts which adorn the Mall and other portions of our Park. But not one of the men hitherto thus honored was born in New York, though some, like poor Halleck, whose dreadfully constrained attitude seems to typify his torturing mercantile environment, passed much or most of their lives here. The majority, however, were not even American. Two colossal, seated figures, like those on the plain of Thebes, Memnon and his fellow, might, on the contrary, induce the inference that New York was a Caledonian colony. Standing before one of these, we once heard a German parent explaining to his wife and offspring that it was "*Scott!—grosser Militar!*" An ignorant Teuton, certainly, but aesthetic; for a correct sense of propriety led him to look for something national in that conspicuous place. Might not an obscure corner be some day found for, perhaps, a little tablet with but the names of the New York signers of the Declaration of Independence: William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, and Lewis Morris?

"Now, to what does all this tend, and what do you aim at and propose?" It is this: that (as there is very much in a name, and the knowledge of names soon introduces the knowledge of things, events, and transactions) we begin the work of giving palpable expression to our history by setting up, as soon as may be, in an appropriate place, in the city of Albany and in the city of New York, with a view to call attention to a far-reaching event as well as an interesting etymology, a bust, bas-relief, or medalion of James Stuart, copied from the medal under notice, and giving information in its lettering that from his titles each of these cities derives its permanent English desig-

nation. On, in, or about our Capitol at Albany, more particularly, that vast and costly building, our new Houses of Parliament, would an intelligent and curious stranger expect and desire to find some artistic recognition, some plastic memorial, of the birth and naming (new birth and adoption, if my Dutch friend will) of this great and growing State. He might desire, but he would have to desist; for none such exists. The very eminent architect who now has charge of this important work, politely gave the following brief but comprehensive answer when written to on the subject:

NEW YORK, July 5, 1882.

PROF. CHAS. E. ANTHON,

My dear Sir:—There is not in the Capitol any monument to the Duke of York (or any one else), and I fully agree with you that there ought to be, and will bear the matter in mind, in the hope of introducing a bas-relief of some kind to commemorate him. Many thanks for the suggestion.

Most truly yours,

LEOPOLD EIDLITZ.

It is vain to regret that the Duke of York and Albany was not a more worthy character. If we cannot have what would content us, we must be content with what we have; and from the point of view of our numerous Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, he ranks higher, be it remembered, than we are in the habit of placing him. Not every city can boast a founder like Roger Williams; and Providence, which is adorned by his statue, is not called after his name.

In regard to the great port whose world-known designation was taken from the duke's principal title, we recommend that his bust, in the costume thought appropriate in his day, derived from the contemporaneous portrait furnished by this medal, be erected at the lower end of the Mall in its Central Park. It might be placed between Ward's fine Shakespeare, advancing musingly from the East, and his admired Indian Hunter, recklessly flying toward the West, for it would form a connecting link between them; and on its pedestal might be read some such inscription as: "JAMES STUART, DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY, AFTER WHOM ARE NAMED THIS STATE AND ITS TWO CHIEF CITIES."

CHARLES E. ANTHON.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

THE first piece of gold found in California was worth fifty cents, and the second five dollars. Since that time one nugget has been found worth \$43,000, two \$21,000, one \$10,000, two \$8,000, one \$6,500, four \$5,000. Twelve worth from \$3,000 to \$4,000, and eighteen worth from \$1,000 to \$2,000, have been found and recorded in the history of the State. In addition to the above, numberless nuggets worth from \$100 to \$500 are mentioned in the annals of California gold-mining during the last thirty years. From the date of the discovery of gold in California to the present time, the yield has been about \$1,000,000,000: therefore it is very easy to see the small figure that nuggets cut in the gold-yield. Big nuggets are very fine things to show, but after all it is the fine gold, the dust, that shows up. Although ten years younger than California, and a producer of a less precious metal, Nevada has yielded in good solid silver bars \$275,000,000. The annual product of gold is now less than \$1,000,000 throughout the world, and its foreign coinage has practically ceased. In the United States the production of gold has of late years greatly diminished. In 1878 it was \$47,000,000; in 1879 it was \$38,900,000, and in 1880 but \$36,000,000. A large part of the coinage in our mints at present is of plate and of foreign and worn coins. The reports and accounts as submitted to the Director of the Mint, show during the year deposits of gold of domestic production \$35,815,536.55; of plate, jewelry and worn coin \$1,784,207.90; and of foreign coin and bullion, \$92,233,858, being a total of \$130,833,102.45, an excess of \$32,000,000 over the gold deposits of last year.

RUSSIAN CORONATION MEDALS.

THE order for the Medals to be struck for the coronation of the Czar, which is to take place in May next, has already been signed. Formerly such medals only bore the portrait of the Czar, but Alexander III insists that upon these the profiles of himself and wife shall be exhibited side by side, as a token of the moral and social emancipation of Russian women. The other side of the medal will bear the arms of the Empire and the motto, "S'namy Bog" (God with us). The medal is to be coined in two sizes. Of the larger there will be 800 in gold and 1600 in silver; of the smaller 1000 in gold and 2000 in silver. Of the jeton, or coronation medal for the people, made of bronze and scattered among the crowd after the ceremony, 50,000 copies will be struck. The jeton bears no image of the Czar, but merely the initials "A." and "M." under the imperial crown, and on the other side the words "Koronowany w Moskwe, 1883." (Crowned at Moscow, 1883).

TWO COPPERS—NOT NEW JERSEY CENTS.

IN Scott's fortieth sale of coins issued last spring,* lot No. 155 is thus described: "New Jersey, portrait of Washington to right; legend, NON VI VIRTUTE VICI. Rev. shield, legend, *E* PLURIBUS UNUM*. Both obverse and reverse different to anything heretofore described; the reverse is not pictured in Dr. Maris's work on the coins of New Jersey. In poor condition, but *unique*."

Having examined this piece with some care, I regard it as one of those which in my essay on the coins of New Jersey, I speak of as "Something designed to attract by its peculiarity." I think it will not be difficult to show that it never was authorized by the State of New Jersey. By the act of 6 mo. 1st, 1786, establishing a copper coinage for New Jersey, it is expressly provided, that it should bear such marks and inscriptions as should be directed by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State. It is well known that the arms of the State were decided upon to occupy the obverse, and those of the United States the reverse. Scott's coin has, it is true, the proper reverse, but the obverse has nothing on it to indicate that it was intended to represent the State. On comparing the letters of the legends with those on the genuine issues, I notice a peculiarity in the formation of the C, and of the I's, that indicate a different origin. The piece has been double struck.

There is another copper in existence, bearing the same style of reverse with that found on those of New Jersey. It is claimed to be unique, and it may be so; but I have heard of a similar piece—or the same—that was sold by a dealer in this city, before it was claimed in New York to have come from a different quarter. In the last number of "Numisma," the Editor, referring to it, asks, "Can any one give a valid reason why this coin, bearing every appearance of being a genuine issue of the day, should be rejected rather than similar eagerly sought Jersey cents?" It appears that it had been put in a recent sale, and the price limited, and that no bid was made above the limit. I apprehend the "valid reason" for rejection, is the belief by collectors that it is *not* a genuine issue of the State as claimed. The arms of New Jersey, which comprise a horse's head and plow, both facing the same direction, are *not* found upon it. It is true that there is something that somewhat, but remotely, resembles the head of a horse facing *right*. There is also a plow that faces *left*. The date is doubtful. At first it was thought to be 1786. Recently, I observe it is said to be 1787. If it be 1786, the last figure is upside down, making it appear to be 1789! If the date is 1787, the last figure is quite unlike that on any genuine coin of the period that I have knowledge of. The figures are placed near the centre; can any precedent be found for this? It may be said that there are two undisputed coins of New Jersey, with the date under

* March 13, 1882.

the plow-beam." True! and the reason is obvious; there was not sufficient room for it in the exergue, so that it was placed as near its proper place as circumstances admitted. The coin was in my hands, perhaps two years ago. I examined it and submitted it to the best judges that I knew of in Philadelphia. The conclusion was a unanimous one, that it was not a coin of New Jersey.

I anticipate that I may be reminded of three pieces mentioned, and pictured in my essay, that have not the arms of the State upon them. Granted. They all have the same reverse, and this it is believed was from a die brought by Walter Mould from England about 1786, and used in the regular coinage in 1787. I have distinctly stated in regard to these three pieces, that the first two may have been patterns, that were *not adopted*, and that the other was a *mule*.

Much effort has been made, since the "Coins of New Jersey" was published, to produce something "not in Maris." As far as I know, the result has been fruitless, excepting that I have myself procured an entirely new variety, that was not known to me until quite recently.

Philadelphia, 11 mo. 14th, 1882.

E. MARIS.

ISSUES OF THE NEW ORLEANS MINT.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:—

In my article on "Some of the Issues of War," which appeared in the *Journal* for July, 1882, it is stated that the regular United States Coinage was continued until thirtieth of April, 1861. Allow me to ask you to correct this statement by substituting *May* for *April*. And just here it may not be uninteresting to add that between the twenty-sixth of January, when the Confederate Government took possession, and the thirtieth of May following, there were coined \$254,820, in United States Double-Eagles, and \$1,101,316.50 in United States Half-Dollars. So the Confederates did do that much for us.

U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

PATTERSON DU BOIS.

A NUMISMATIC SERMON.

THE Rev. H. Bernard Carpenter, minister of the old church in Hollis Street, Boston, famous for its historic associations, delivered a sermon, not long since, on the text, "Whose is this image and superscription?" The subject of the discourse was *Character*, the stamp on man or woman regarded as the summary and representation of what we are and do. He followed out in a most interesting way the idea so commonly expressed in the saying that such a one is "a man of a certain stamp," illustrating his theme by comparisons of perfect appropriateness taken from numismatics.

We should like to print the whole discourse; it might have a good effect on certain people not necessary to mention, but yet we fear their cases are beyond preaching, and we will content ourselves with one or two brief extracts.

Following the gold from its discovery in sparkling grains in the Western mines to the smelting furnaces, and thence transported as bullion to the East, he continued:—

There, brought into the Mint at Philadelphia, it has since been turned into golden coin. First, then, there is the metal; and it costs the miner a hard day's labor to get as much gold as his daily wages. When you take the bar of newly-made ore into your hand, you feel that, though it has its own metallic value, it has not yet received its social or conventional value; it has as yet received no character. It must go the mint-room and take the stamp of the national government. In the composition, therefore, of every coin there is first the stuff and then the stamp. So it is in human character. There is the substance which is brought to us from others, which reaches us from a great distance, and which is prepared, sometimes, at the expense of vast labor on

the part of others; but even when this reaches us it is still in our own power to modify it. The first thing to be done is to look at the substratum on which certain essential qualities are about to be engraven; for it is character which is the true medium which must circulate, and without which no work can be done. A certain degree of firmness in texture is required in the metal in order that it may retain the impression conveyed to it. Firmness—not hardness—is, perhaps, the first necessary condition of character. Firmness is the normal or natural quality, and comes earlier; but hardness is rather that abnormal and unnatural degree of induration into which the character may pass later, after its first pliancy and sensibilities have ceased to exist, and little or nothing is left in the surface on which a form or inscription can easily be wrought. * * * *

Leaving the substratum, he passed on to speak of qualities which may be sought in the stamp. Clearness in a coin is one of the first features which attracts the eye of the numismatic connoisseur. The nice tracery, the clear outline, the sharp edge, proclaim its value. Sometimes a piece of metal may be coined imperfectly. * * * So it is very often in the production of character. The impression is weak, or indistinct, and from a variety of causes—partly from descent, or training, or again from carelessness and abuse on our own part. The dies must be recut.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

October 6. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation of several German tokens from Mr. G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg. Mr. Marvin showed some Syrian coins belonging to Mr. Hurter. The Secretary exhibited three pieces from the Bushnell sale, viz., medal of Abbott Lawrence, similar to one shown by Mr. Woodward in June, 1881, the so-called Washington half-cent of 1793, the head being wrought on to the reverse of a genuine half-cent, and a beautiful oval bronze medal of the "SOCIAL CLUB INSTITUTED CHARLES TOWN SOUTH CAROLINA VI OCTOBER MDCCLXIII." Of the last medal a specimen, probably this identical one, was in the collection of Thomas Hollis, sold at London in 1817; nothing to illustrate its history has yet been learned. The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

November 3. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation of the new bronze medal commemorating the seal of the United States from Mr. A. L. Snowden of the U. S. Mint, for which the thanks of the Society were ordered. Mr. Crosby showed a small lot of ancient coins, and a little collection of bronze medals, including that presented to George Sumner as a Juror for the great exhibition of London, 1851, the medal of Lincoln by Franky-Magniadas, presented to Charles Sumner, and the medal of Charles Sumner as a member of the Cobden Club. Mr. Woodward exhibited several interesting pieces, among which were the silver ten-franc coin of Geneva, White's Halifax farthing, and some gold, one being of Aloysio Pisani, Doge of Venice, 1739. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

A REGULAR meeting was held on May 16th, 1882, President Anthon in the chair. J. H. Ten-Eyck Burr, Col. Walter Cutting, Francis W. Doughty, William R. Weeks, and D. L. Walter were elected Resident Members, and R. W. McLachlan and Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Corresponding Members for two years.

The Librarian reported donations of 58 bound volumes, 13 periodicals, 9 pamphlets, and 23 catalogues since the Annual Meeting. The Curator also reported donations of 39 coins and medals during the same period. On motion of Mr. C. Fer-

guson, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Parish for his munificent donation to the Library, consisting of the following works:—

Akerman's "Ancient Coins of Hispania, Gallia, and Britannica," Muller's "Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand," 2 vols., Gouge's "Short History of Paper Money," Brock's "Historical Sketch of Continental Paper Money," Hart's "History of Paper Money in American Colonies," Simon's "Essay on Irish Coins," Till's "English Coronation Medals," and "The Farthings of Queen Anne," together with 35 bound vols. of English catalogues, including most of the important sales of the present century.

The following exhibitions were made:—By Mr. E. Frossard, two mortuary medals of George Whitefield, the co-founder with John Wesley of Methodism in America, one in silver, size 22½, and the other copper, size 20; the inscription on reverse of the latter piece reads, "A Good Soldier of Iesus Christ, an Israelite indeed," with the motto, "By Grace are ye saved." Mr. Clement Ferguson exhibited a Gold Pavillion of Edward the Black Prince, in beautiful preservation and of great rarity; a silver death medal of Gustavus Adolphus, obv., the king drawn by a triga of horses; rev., Gustavus lying dead on the field of Lutzen, surrounded by angels; also a silver death medal of the famous Dutch Admiral, Martin Von Tromp, obv., three-quarter figure in high relief, rev., a naval combat, a ship with British flag in the act of sinking; these last two pieces of the finest workmanship, and in a charming state of preservation. By Prof. Anthon, five interesting Cob Dollars, and the so-called North Carolina or Raleigh medal, with the legend, "As soon as wee to bee begvnnne, wee did beginne to be vndone." Mr. Betts exhibited six specimens of the Cob Dollars, and Mr. Pryor three jetons, struck probably in the Netherlands, commemorative of the Spanish wars.

A special meeting was held at the rooms in the N. Y. University Building on June 28th, 1882, President Anthon presiding. Frank Abbott, M. D., Wm. Austin, Robert A. Caldwell, Frederick W. Christern, Frank E. Draper, Richard Esterbrook, Jr., Thos. P. Grinnell, Charles Goepf, Robert E. Livingston, Edward Mann, M. D., Benj. Frank Reinhart, and Frederick E. Canfield were elected Resident Members, and Pierre Lorillard, Chas. Storrs, and J. B. Cornell as Life Members.

The Curator, Mr. Wright, announced donations as follows:—From Wm. Poillon, a pattern cent of 1854, eighteen English copper and six English silver pieces; from I. F. Wood, five cards of sulphur casts of medals of Napoleon I. Prof. Anthon exhibited the silver medallion of James, Duke of York and Albany, (afterwards James II of England; see p. 61); rev., a naval engagement between the English and the Dutch, June 3, 1665. The bust of James as Lord High Admiral is very fine. This medallion is believed by Prof. Anthon to be the only one on the continent, and is exceedingly rare, commanding a high price in England. Mr. Betts exhibited for inspection the Florida half dollar, and a proclamation piece of similar workmanship, struck by Charles III for the city of Havana. Mr. Wright exhibited a Groat of Henry VIII, struck by Cardinal Wolsey, and Mr. Low a rare coin sale catalogue of Sarah Ann Reilly, Sept. 27, 1860.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Sec'y.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A STATED meeting was held at its Hall, Dec. 8, 1882, President Price in the chair. Signor Niccolo Scarselli, of Florence, presented to the Society a photograph of the medal just issued in commemoration of Giuseppe Garibaldi. The obverse bears his name and a finely executed portrait bust; rev., a bundle of fasces, etc., in a wreath, surrounded by the inscription, "Al Campione Invitto del Popolo. Morto a Caprera II Giugnio MDCCCLXXXII." Mr. Edwin Altee Baker presented to the Society a set of rude tools used by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico in making and decorating their pottery. They include small brushes made from the succa, a trowel made from a piece of gourd, smoothing-stone for polishing the surface of the pottery, etc., (from Laguna, N. M.) Also portions of broken pottery (unbaked), showing process of manufacture and ornamentation. Also clays from which Pueblo pottery is made, and kaolin and coloring materials used in decorating the Pueblo wares, (all from Laguna, N. M.) Also specimens of catlinite, from the Great Red Pipestone Quarry at Coteau des Prai-

ries, Minnesota, from which the modern Indians make their pipes or calumets. The same gentleman, Chairman of the Committee on Antiquities, presented an elaborate report on the Archaeology of the year 1882. Among the objects exhibited, were a very finely preserved deed dated 1583, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and one of Charles I, 1632; a gilt electrotpe copy of the broad seal of the Confederate States of America. Among the donations were from Mr. E. A. Barber eight photographs of Chiriqui and Peruvian bronze, silver, and golden objects; a Peruvian flute pierced with five holes. Mrs. M. B. Donaghe, of Virginia, presented five Brazilian coins of Peter II (three of silver and two of copper); two German, one Swedish, one Canadian, and one Roman piece. Dr. Brinton presented his newly published works, entitled *The American Hero Myths* and *The Maya Chronicle*. The death of Henry C. Murphy, a Corresponding Member of the Society, was announced as having taken place at Brooklyn on Dec. 1, in the seventy-third year of his age. An impression of a remarkable Chinese coin, found in the cairns at Vancouver's Island, B. C., was presented to the Society. Intelligent and educated Chinese have pronounced it 3,000 years old. The Committee on celebrating the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Society was directed to invite kindred Societies to attend the celebration by delegate. Messrs. Walton W. Evans and Charles Cournault, were elected Corresponding Members. An election was held for officers and committees for the year 1883, with the following result:—

OFFICERS.

President, Eli K. Price. *Vice Presidents*, Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., William P. Chandler, Edwin W. Lehman, and Lewis A. Scott. *Corresponding Secretary*, Henry Phillips, Jr. *Recording Secretary*, J. Hays Carson. *Treasurer*, Henry Phillips, Jr. *Historiographer*, Charles Henry Hart. *Curator of Numismatics*, Robert Coulton Davis. *Curator of Antiquities*, Edwin A. Barber. *Librarian*, Thomas Hockley.

COMMITTEES.

On Numismatics, John R. Baker, A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., W. S. Baker, Robert Coulton Davis, *ex officio*. *On Antiquities*, Francis Jordan, Jr., Westcott Bailey, John P. Lundy, D. D., Edwin A. Barber, *ex officio*. *On Finance*, J. Sergeant Price, Henry Iungerich, Robert Noxon Toppan, Henry Phillips, Jr., *ex officio*. *On Genealogy*, Lewis A. Scott, Joseph H. Coates, Isaac Myer, Charles Henry Hart, *ex officio*. *On Library*, Henry C. Lea, Robert Stewart Davis, Joseph W. Bates, Thomas Hockley, *ex officio*. *On Hall*, William Trautwine, Harry Rogers, R. Stuart Culin, J. Hays Carson, *ex officio*. *On Publication*, Henry Phillips, Jr., Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., Charles Henry Hart.

COIN SALES.

THE ANTHON CABINET.

THE third part of Prof. Chas. E. Anthon's Cabinet was sold in New York, Nov. 9-10, by Messrs. Bangs & Co. This portion of his collection comprised coins and medals of Russia, Poland, Modern Greece, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland. The catalogue, prepared of course by the owner of the cabinet, is a very valuable and interesting one, and the number of choice pieces which it contains is very great. So many of them brought high prices, that we must be briefer than we like to be in our notice of it. Pultawa silver medal of Peter the Great. (see *Journal*, ii, 92,) \$9; Twelve rouble piece, platinum, of Nicholas I, 22.50; Six Rouble do., 7.50; Silver medal of Sigismund II of Poland (1587-1632), not dated, struck by the city of Dantzic, size 34, 6; John III, Sobieski, 1685, silver Dollar of same city, 13; coin of Henry II of Cyprus (1285-1324), size 16, very rare, 6.50; one of Amauri II, close of twelfth century, crusader King of Jerusalem, 9.50; silver Penny of Charlemagne, 10.50; do, Frederic Barbarossa, 6.25; Bracteate of same emperor, 5.75; silver Penny of Rudolph of Hapsburg (1273-91), perhaps a coronation piece and extremely interesting at the present time, as this House is about celebrating its six hundredth anniversary, 6.75; Double Dollar of Maximilian I, 1509, very rare and fine, 12; silver Medal on betrothal of Charles V, 1537, (see *Journal*, iv, 21,) 26.50; gold Florin of John of Luxemburg, killed at Crecy, 1346, v. f. and r., 8; Dollar of Counts of Schlick, 1517 (see *Journal*, ii, 16), 7.50; a very fine and rare set of the thirty-nine Medal Dollars of Louis of Bavaria, 1825-48 (see *Journal*, iii, 69), sold for 2.50 each: it would probably be impossible to gather another set so fine and complete. Double Dollar of Bremen, 1650, 20; Wasp Dollar of Brunswick, 1599 (see *Journal*, ii, 92), 10; Fortune Dollar of Brunswick, 1613-34, 6.25; Crazy Christian's Dollar, 1622 (see *Journal*, ii, 45-6), 11; The Seven Bell Dollars of Brunswick (*Journal*, iv, 75), brought from 2.75 to 7.25 each; Triple Dollar of the same

State, 1685, 21.50; Double Thaler of Cologne, 1516, excessively rare, 16.50; silver Medal of Electress Sophia, 1701, size 33, 15.50; Gad-fly Dollar of Lubeck, 1537 (see *Journal*, ii, 92), 12.50; Ducat of Mecklenberg, 1631, 18; this was here first offered at auction in America. Medal Dollar of Saxe Weimar, 1655, 9; Medal of Goethe, 1826 (see *Journal* ii, 81), 8.25. Several coins and medals relating to Luther and the Reformation sold at high prices: one of Frederick III bringing 20, another of Huss and Luther 16.50, etc. German Masonics brought very good prices—ranging from 3 to 6.10. Swedish Medals, which we believe are comparatively rare in American collections, were also disposed of at excellent rates; silver Medal of Gustavus Adolphus, on the battle of Leipsic, 1631, 6.25; Dollar of Charles XII, 1707, very rare, 8; large copper plate money of the same king, size $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, 10.10; Armada Medal of Holland, 1588, 22; Triple Dollar of Turnhout, commemorating the victory, 1597, 20.50; silver Printer's Medal, 1740, very rare, 5.50; Rembrandt Medal, perhaps largest ever struck, size 69, a subscription piece, 7.50. A fine collection of numismatic books closed the sale, which were disposed of at good prices. Altogether the results show that fine pieces of historic interest will usually find appreciative buyers. The catalogue contains 98 pages, and about 900 lots.

THE LORD COLLECTION.

MESSRS. BANGS & CO. sold in the first week in November a collection of Coins, Medals, Continental and Colonial paper money, numismatic publications, etc., mostly the collection of Mr. H. W. Lord, of Washington, D. C. The catalogue, 48 pages and 1750 lots, prepared by Mr. John W. Haseltine, was his sixty-second sale. We quote a few of the prices obtained. Farthing of Queen Anne, 1714, \$6.10; Wreath Cent, 1793 (Frossard No. 5), 5.85; Chain do., 5.90; Cent of 1799, the "knob date," 11.55; Half Dime of 1794, 7.90; Confederate Note for \$1000, 29. Dr. Lee's valuable work on the Currency of the Confederate States, with ten photographic plates, only a few printed for private circulation, and extremely difficult to obtain, brought 19; a set of the *Journal*, sixteen volumes, three unbound, brought 59; we learn that no more complete sets can be obtained of the New York Society, who issued the first four volumes, while the early volumes, published by the Boston Society, are now extremely rare.

WOODWARD'S SALES.

WOODWARD'S Fiftieth Sale was held at the usual place in New York City, October 16, 17, 18, and comprised the numismatic collection of the late Prof. Ralston of the Norristown Female Institute. Mr. Woodward had previously sold Prof. Ralston's Library and Archaeological collection. We note prices as follows: *Dollars*.—1794, fine for date, \$50; 1801, unc. 10.50; 1804, an alteration, 16; 1836, splendid pr., 12.75; '39, slightly blemished, still fine, 30; '51, unc. 49; '52, proof impression, 41.50. *Half Dollars*.—1797, blemished by a cut, 25; 1815, unc. 6.50. 1795, Half Dime, proof, 13.25; 1846, do. very fine, 3.20; 1795, Cent, thick, 10; 1799, fine, 24; 1814, unc. 3.80; '21, unc. 8.75; '29, unc. 6; 1852, Half Cent, brilliant proof, 10.10. A line of miscellaneous coins sold for good prices, but a collection of gold coins were sold at moderate figures with few exceptions. United States Pattern Pieces brought about the usual prices. The Hard Times Tokens, very fully represented in the sale, did not maintain their recent standing, but we notice that one of the Belleville Tokens brought 3.80, and another 1.90. The Mickley Catalogue, 5. War Envelopes, we should judge, are in extra supply, as prices appear to have dropped considerably, though those of Southern origin seem rather to have advanced in value. Another Dollar of 1852, in the second day's sale, 31. Proof sets sold tolerably well.—1858, 44; '61, 6, and another set, 6.10; '64, '65, and '77, at 6 each; '78, 8, and 7. A set of the coins of Belgium, 11. Wyatt's Good Samaritan Shilling, which the cataloguer, on account of its superior merits and better history, suggested should bring a larger price than the Bushnell specimen, sold for 1.80, which indicates that Good Samaritan shillings are not selling so high as they were. The catalogue closes with a list of Woodward's Sales, which to the collector of catalogues is very useful for reference.

THE Fifty-first Sale was held in New York, October 19, 20; it comprised no coins, but was wholly archaeological, and consisted of the finest specimens culled from the collection of Mr. Norman Spang of Pittsburg, Pa.: the objects sold were too numerous for us to specify; scarcely any form of America nor European prehistoric stone relic was unrepresented. We give a general abstract of prices:—Spear-heads and arrow-points, 6 cents to \$1.25 each; Celts of different sizes and degrees of fineness, 26c. to 4.60; Grooved Axes of a similar range of quality, sold all the way from 30c. to 3.50; Perforated objects at prices ranging from 30c. to \$30, the latter price being received for what is perhaps the finest amulet known. Pipes, of which there were a number, but mostly modern and of no special interest, averaged perhaps \$2 each. Discoidal stones and Discs sold at \$10 and under. A number of Gouges brought about \$1 each. A Dagger or lance-head, 8 in. long, \$5.25. A large number of minute Arrow-points, suitable for jewelry, 20 to 40c. each. A large Spade from Illinois, \$10. Beads, which were found in the collection in great numbers and variety, brought large prices, one of ivory, 5 inches in length, \$5.50; others of glass or stone, from ancient graves, 75c. to \$1.

An elaborately engraved shell Gorget, \$17; shell Pins, 1.50, 2, 3, and 3.50 each; copper and iron objects, also stone Pestles, Mullers, Mortars, Hammers, Balls, and a great number of undescribed objects were found in the collection; these, together with the flint celts, daggers, etc., and perforated granite hammers from Scandinavia, all brought good prices.

THE Fifty-second Sale was held likewise by Bangs & Co., 741 Broadway, New York, Dec. 11, 12. It comprised the collection of Mr. George H. Blanchard, of Lowell, Mass. Some of the prices were as follows:—1798, Dollar, small eagle, fine, \$5.50; 1836, do. splendid pr. 9.70; '52, fine, 36.50; 1794, Half Dollar, 5.60; 1804 under '05, 3; '15, a little circulated, 3.90; '36, reeded edge, same condition, 6; '52, very fine, 4.60; 1796, Dime, 3.25; another, 3.30; '98, good, 3.50; 1800, 3; '01, very good, 3.50; '02, v. g. 3.60; 1794, Half Dime, 12.50; '96, scratched, but v. f. 5.80; '97, 6; 1800, 3.20; '01, 5.25; 1794,

Cent, 9.25; '99, v. g. 9.05; 1804, broken die, f. 11.50; '05, v. f. 8.10; '14, 8; '17, fifteen stars, 4.55; '32, nearly pr., 5.35; 1794, Half Cent, v. f. 3.50; 1802, one of the finest, 5.60. A number of books published at the South, or relating to the Confederacy, sold for good prices; a Confederate Album, containing the signatures of Jeff. Davis, the members of his cabinet, and the Montgomery Senate of 1861-2, sold for \$24,—a low price, considering the interest attaching to this unique memorial of the Great War. Proof sets, State cents, and Colonial coins maintained their usual rates. War medals, badges and decorations sold for handsome prices, very large in fact compared with former sales. We have not space for description, but note prices as follows: \$14.50, 11, 7.50, 7.25, 5.25, etc. 1851, Dollar, original, but taken from circulation, 35; many other pieces sold equally well, prices being fully maintained throughout the sale, which was on the whole very successful.

THE Fifty-third Sale, held in New York, Dec. 13, like the Fifty-first, was wholly archaeological, and was made up from a selection from the Ralston, Spang and other collections; it comprised many excellent specimens, but they were not fully up to the standard of those in Sales Forty-eight and Fifty-one. The pieces sold for about the usual figures, and as quotations of prices would be little more than repetitions from former reports, we omit them.

THE Fifty-fourth Sale has just closed, New York, Dec. 28, 29, and embraced the numismatic collection of Mr. Paul J. Maas, of Laporte, Ind., with some additions from a North Carolina collection, and consignments from California and Canada. As Mr. Maas has turned his attention chiefly to foreign coins, the reader will at once note the absence of the rarer examples in the American series. 1794, Half Dollar, uncommonly good, \$5.75; 1815, 4.40; 1797, Half Dime, f. 3.20; 1846, f. 3; 1793, Cent, Liberty cap, 6.10; '99, 8.01. Some pieces sold at very low prices, for instance, the 1776 *Continental Currency*—a well known "Colonial," frequently occurring in tin, and a few examples of which, all from the Bache collection, are known in brass; this piece was of copper, and sold for only \$11, a price absurdly low; the only known specimen in silver is in the Parmelee collection, and cost \$100. The exceedingly rare Store Card of W. Field, with a beaver on the reverse, sold for \$1.50; this example is probably from the Groh collection; we do not remember its occurrence in any catalogue before or since that sale till the present. A very rare medal of the "Order of the Druids" brought 80 cents! The Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Half Penny, with "Success" under the ship, \$3; several of the Belleville Tokens brought the usual good prices. Several volumes on Numismatics sold well. The catalogue of Woodward's first Providence Sale, a pamphlet of about a dozen pages, brought \$5.05, while the Bushnell catalogue, notwithstanding Mr. Woodward's flattering notice, only reached 1.25. A Memorial of Abraham Lincoln, four bronze medals, and an autograph letter in a handsome frame, 26. A large silver medal of Garfield, 15.25; the same in copper, 5.20; same, silver-plated, 3.85. A fork-shaped coin of China, 2150 B. C. 10.50; another, razor-shape, 245 B. C. 7.50; several other strange and misshapen pieces of large size, called Chinese coins and medals, brought all the way from 80c. to 3.50; 1597, Crown of Halberstadt, called the Truth Crown, \$2; 1592, Square Crown, 4.30; 1622, Crazy Christian's Dollar, 3.20; 1637, the Storm Crown, 4.10; Square Double Crown, Saxony, 5; 1644, Double Crown, Bohemia, 6; 1648, Double Crown or Medal, Munster, 5.25; 1655, Double Crown, Br. and Lun. 5.25; many others of similar quality sold for equally good prices. 1804, Dollar, an alteration, 6.75. Proof sets from 1860 to 1881, wanting the rarer dates, sold from \$7, for 1860, to \$4, for 1881. In the latter part of the catalogue were a few fine silver coins which sold well: 1569-95, a Screw Thaler, 4.80; 1614, Double Crown of the Archduke Maximilian, 7.75. A number of silk badges,—Washington, Lafayette, etc.,—averaged about 25 cents each. A selection of very handsome and choice minerals brought fair prices; on the whole the sale was a decided success, and the result should prove quite satisfactory to the several owners.

STEDMAN COLLECTION.

Nov. 17 and 18 Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold the collection of the late Charles J. Stedman, which was largely composed of Medals, among which we notice a unique bronze medal by Wright of John Jacob Astor, of large size; there were also a number of scarce ancient and modern, Roman and Greek, gold silver and bronze coins, crowns, dollars, etc. The catalogue, by H. P. Smith, covered 61 pages, and contained 1227 lots.

In addition to the above sales, we may mention that Mr. Frossard has held one very successful sale, the priced catalogue of which has failed to reach us, and has another to take place in a few days. Scott & Co. and other dealers have also invited the attention of buyers to some attractive sales, but we cannot now refer to them.

THE DIPLOMATIC MEDALS.

In the collection of D. B. Warden's Books, Maps, Engravings and Medals, relating to America, sold at Paris, in 1840, was the following Medal: *Obverse* "Arms of the United States, figure of the Eagle, etc., the United States of America, *E. pluribus Unum*."

This was undoubtedly one of the Medals struck from the die of the original Diplomatic Medal ordered by Thomas Jefferson. We mentioned in a note on page 31 of this volume that the medal in the Bushnell sale was one purchased from Mr. Woodward, and that the latter gentleman procured it from Mr. King, who obtained it in Europe. It is not improbable that it was this identical medal.

A NEW FIVE-CENT NICKEL.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is considering, and will probably authorize the coinage of a new Five-cent Nickel piece. It is intended that the coin shall weigh 21 millimetres (which is one millimetre more than the present coin), and be a little larger and thinner than the one now in circulation. On the obverse is a female head surmounted with a fillet, upon which is inscribed the word "Liberty," the whole being surrounded by thirteen stars. The reverse will contain a wreath surrounding a Roman numeral representing the denomination of the coin.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

WE have received from the Director of the United States Mint his Annual Report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a pamphlet, containing this year 112 pages, and is full of interest to the numismatist and the financial statistician. The net gain of gold imported during the fiscal year, which ended June 30, last, was \$1,789,183, and the gold coinage of the Mints is greater than that in any previous year of their history, being for the calendar year nearly eleven millions greater than that for the fiscal year 1881, and nearly twenty-seven millions in excess of the heavy coinage of 1851, of \$62,614,492.50, or nearly ninety millions of dollars for 1882. We shall refer to the Report more at length in our next.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

OLD TENOR.

At the late meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Nov. 11, 1882, Miss Eliza Susan Quincy presented a copy of a broadside, a ballad, entitled "A Mournful Lamentation for the Sad and Deplorable Death of Mr. Old Tenor, A native of New England who after a long Confinement occasioned by a deep and mortal wound which he received above twelve months before, expired on the thirty-first day of March, 1750. By Joseph Green, Esq. *He lived beloved and died lamented.*"

The Ballad, in full, will be found in the *Journal*, Vol. V., pp. 78-81, April, 1871.

FRENCH NUMISMATIC PRIZE.

In the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, January, 1837, appears the following paragraph:—"At the public meeting in August last, of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Literature in Paris, the annual numismatic prize founded by M. Allier d'Hauteroche, was adjudged to M. Streber, keeper of the cabinet of coins of the King of Bavaria. Then followed the first adjudication of the three honorary medals of the value of 500 francs each, given by the government for distinguished performances relative to domestic antiquities."

Does any reader know whether the "annual numismatic prize founded by M. Allier d'Hauteroche" is still offered?

NORTH CAROLINA MONEY.

GOV. DINWIDDIE of Virginia, writing October 24th, 1754, to Colonel James Jones, commanding a North Carolina Regiment in the campaign against the French and Indians, says: "Mr. Dobbs, [Gov. of N. C.] is gone to his govt., and I think he is properly apprised of yr Merit and Services: he complains much of the Method of Coining Money in yr Province, and is of Opinion with many others y^t it was a Jobb."

R. A. B.

ERIE CANAL MEDALS.

On the *obverse* appears an allegory, Pan's visit to Neptune, with cornucopias, light-house, ocean vista, etc., and inscription, "Union of the Erie with the Atlantic." On the *reverse*, the State Arms, the Canal with locks, and the City of New York. This medal was designed by Archibald Robertson, engraved by C. C. Wright, struck by Pelletreau. Three of these in gold were ordered in 1826 to be sent to the three surviving signers of the Declaration of American Independence.

R. M.

EARLY ENGRAVINGS OF COINS OR MEDALS IN AMERICA.

Where for purpose of ornament or illustration in any printed work, was any coin or medal, ancient or modern, so used at an early date, say before the American Revolution?

G. H. M.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the above query. — *Editors.*

DOLLARS OF 1804.

SEVERAL years ago three re-strikes of the Dollar of 1804 were known to exist,—they were withdrawn from the market and destroyed; the edges of these coins were plain. Since that time, one was shown at a sale in New York city, a “a proof,” *re-strike with lettered edge*. Where did it find a resting place?

NUMMIS.

A. F. BAILEY of Lempster, N. H., recently ploughed up an ancient French coin bearing the date of 1757. It is larger than our silver dollar and on the obverse bears the image and title in Latin of Louis XV., while the reverse contains the national coat-of-arms and various inscriptions.

IN 1826 a man crossing the Pont Neuf, at Paris, France, dropped a bag of specie into the Seine. The divers not only succeeded in restoring his valuable pouch, but brought up a box containing 14,000 francs in gold which was lost in 1786.

WHEN the Czar Alexander was in the Mint at London, he related an incident showing the ingenuity of the thieves at home. Employees in his Mint entered naked, worked and came out naked, yet large quantities of gold were stolen by the process of stuffing with coins such rats as they killed, and throwing them over the wall where their friends were ready to receive them.

EDITORIAL.

WE have devoted considerable space this month to Dr. Morris's article on the Coins of the Grand Masters of Malta, to which Mr. Marvin has again added heraldic notes, and we present our readers in connection with it, with an extra plate. The continuation of the series, in our next, will probably require two more plates. Dr. Morris, just at present, is in Boston, enlightening the Freemasons of this vicinity with interesting reminiscences of his travels, in the course of which he gives them also some valuable numismatic information on ancient coins.

WE reprint by permission Prof. Anthon's interesting article on the rare Medal of the Duke of York, originally published in the Magazine of American History, where will also be found a fine engraving of the obverse, and a wood-cut of the reverse.

So many of our subscribers are interested in historic, as well as in artistic subjects, that we are glad to be able to present them so attractive a list of periodicals on these and kindred points to choose from, as our advertising pages contain. We can say with truth that whichever may be selected, will be found valuable, and the best way to keep thoroughly posted, is to take them all.

CURRENCY.

PUT not your trust in money, but put your money in trust. — *Holmes.*

WE know the pa(r) value of Abraham from his readiness to sacrifice his son.

SOONER than have a light dollar leave the Mint, the authorities give it a weigh.

It is not the stamp on the coin that gives it its value, though on the bank-note it is. — *John Burroughs.*

THE difference between a bad cent and a demolished apple:—One is good for naught, the other gnawed for good.

“WHAT a change,” exclaimed a novelist, “one little woman can make in a man's life!” Exactly, and what a heap of change she requires in doing it.


ANGELO BRUSH, gazing at the ‘Battle of the Centaurs’ in the Academy, was asked its value—in decimal currency. He at once answered—‘A cent or mill!’ (Centaur ‘mill.’)

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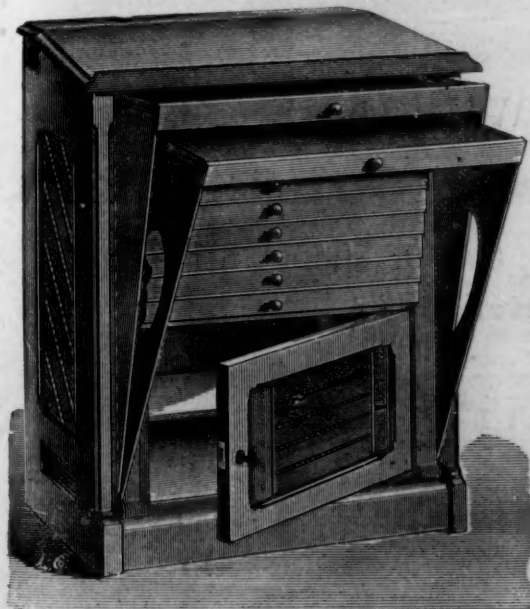
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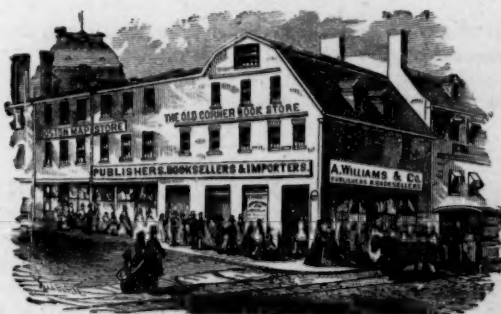
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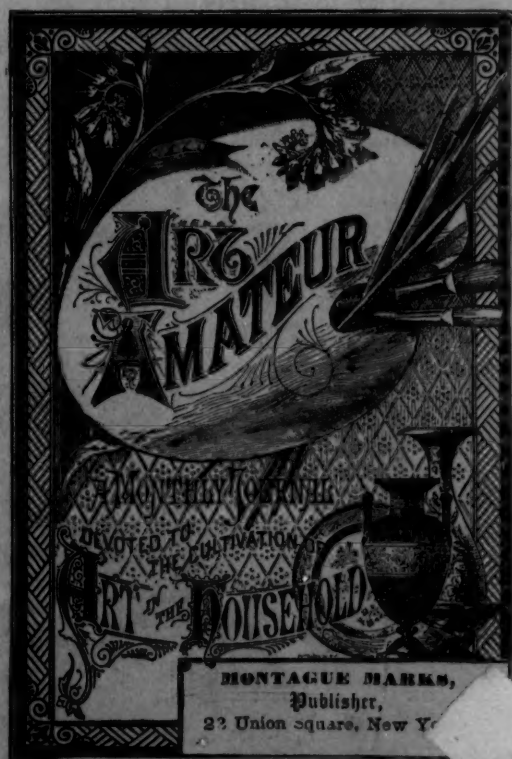
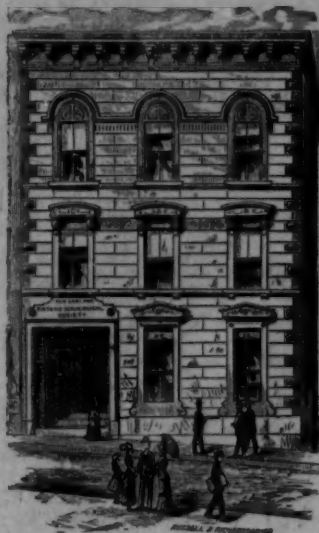
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